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REMARKS

Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for the remarks of the September 28, 2005, Office Communication, and the withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

The pending claim is Claim 19. Claim 19 has been amended to delete compound 2-x. No new matter is introduced.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

1. Dedeian et al., Inorganic Chemistry, Vol. 30, 1991, 1685-1687, and WO 00/70655

Claim 19 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as having been unpatentable over the Dedeian et al. article *Inorganic Chemistry*, Vol. 30, 1991, 1685-1687 ("*Dedeian*") in view of Baldo et al. WO 00/70655 ("*Baldo*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Dedeian discloses iridium complexes having three ligands which are substituted 2-phenylpyridines as strong photoreducing agents. The phenylpyridine ligands in the complexes of *Dedeian* have only one substituent, and it is located on the phenyl moiety in the phenylpyridine ligand. See Table I at the top of page 1686 of *Dedeian*. There is no teaching or suggestion in *Dedeian* of any substitution in phenylpyridine compounds other than that explicitly shown in the the ligands of Table I. There is no suggestion in *Dedeian* of phenylpyridine compounds having substituents on the pyridine moiety, as in Applicants' compounds 2-a, 2-b, 2-d through 2-g, 2-i, 2-k through 2-p, 2-r through 2-w, and 2-y through 2-aa. And there is no suggestion in *Dedeian* of phenylpyrimidine compounds, as are Applicants' compounds 2-h, 2-j, and 2-q. Thus there is no suggestion in *Dedeian* of any of Applicants' compounds 2-a, 2-b, 2-d through 2-w, and 2-y through 2-aa, as recited in Claim 19.

Baldo discloses tris complexes with phenylpyridine ligands for use in organic light-emitting devices. *Baldo* further teaches that there can be alkyl or aryl substituents on either ring of the ligand. There is no suggestion in *Baldo* of any other type of substituent.

Applicants submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would not combine the teachings of ligands for a photoreducing agent with the teachings of ligands for an organic light-emitting device. However, even if one were to combine the references, the result is not the same as Applicants' claimed compounds. At best, the combined teaching would result in phenylpyridine ligands having the methyl, propyl, or t-butyl substituents of *Dedeian* at any position on the phenylpyridine ligand of *Baldo*. This does not result in any of Applicants' compounds 2-a, 2-b, 2-d through 2-w, and 2-y through 2-aa, as recited in Claim 19.

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Based on the combined teachings of *Dedeian*, and *Baldo*, and absent Applicants' teaching, one of ordinary skill in the art would not know to use fluoro or trifluoromethyl substituents on the pyridine moiety in a phenylpyridine compound, and would not know to use fluoro or trifluoromethyl substituents on a phenylpyrimidine compound. In other words, one would not arrive at the compounds recited in Claim 19.

Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

2. Djurovich et al., Polymer Preprints 41(1), 2000, pp. 770-771, and WO 00/70655

Claim 19 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as having been unpatentable over the article by Djurovich et al., Polymer Preprints 41(1), 2000, pp. 770-771 ("*Djurovich*") in view of Baldo et al. WO 00/70655 ("*Baldo*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Djurovich teaches only one compound, an iridium complex having three phenylpyridine ligands, where the ligands have two fluoro substituents on the phenyl moiety. *Djurovich* does not teach or suggest any other type of substituent or any other substituent site.

The combination of *Djurovich* with *Baldo*, discussed above, does not result in the compounds of Applicants' Claim 19. The first reference teaches only one compound with two fluoro substituents. The second reference teaches that only alkyl and aryl substituents may be used. There is no way to combine these.

Furthermore, it is to be noted that S. Lamansky and M. Thompson are common inventor/authors on the *Djurovich* and *Baldo* references. Applicants submit that the common inventership/authorship is evidence that the combining of *Djurovich* and *Baldo* actually teaches away from the subject matter of Claim 19. Specifically, the *Baldo* reference teaches away from use of fluorine substituents. Since inventor/authors in both *Thompson* and *Djurovich* were aware of fluorine as a possible substituent in the world of general chemistry, if it was in any way of interest to them, such a substituent would have mentioned it if it were suitable for the phenylpyridine ligand of *Baldo*. The failure to list fluorine as a substituent is an indication to one of ordinary skill against its use. Furthermore, neither reference teaches or suggests trifluoromethyl or methoxy substituents, or phenylpyrimidine ligands.

Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

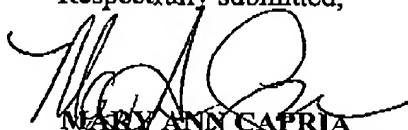
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CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that the claims are now in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance of Claim 19 is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: 1/17/2005

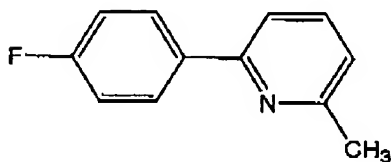
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APPENDIX A

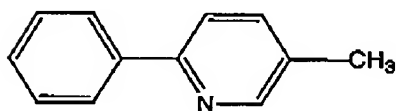
Applicants' Claim 19:

Compound 2-g

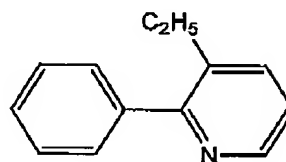


Compounds of Trofimenko et al.:

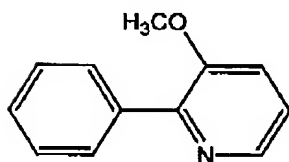
5-methyl-2-phenylpyridine



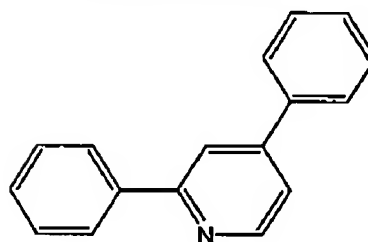
3-ethyl-2-phenylpyridine



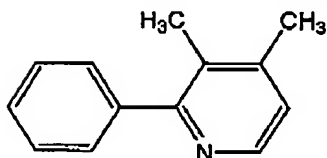
3-methoxy-2-phenylpyridine



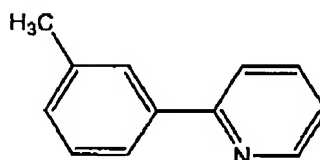
2,4-diphenylpyridine



3,4-dimethyl-2-phenylpyridine



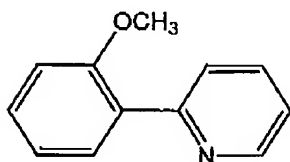
2-(m-tolyl)pyridine



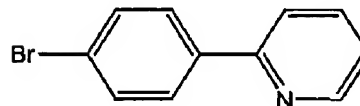
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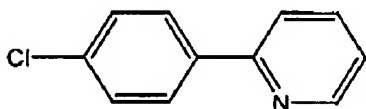
2-(o-methoxyphenyl)pyridine



2-(p-bromophenyl)pyridine



2-(p-chlorophenyl)pyridine



2-(p-chlorophenyl)-4,6-diphenylpyridine

